APIC KEYNOTER®

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS COLLECTORS

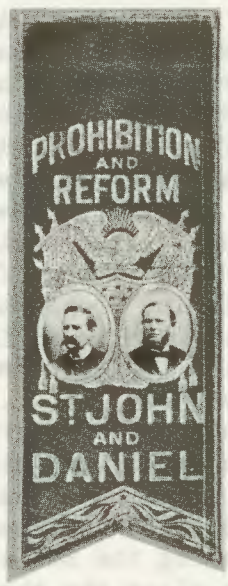
VOLUME XI, Number 1 ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY SPRING 1972

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES OF 1884

DEMOCRATIC PARTY
(Cleveland and Hendricks)
4,911,017
(219)

REPUBLICAN PARTY
(Blaine and Logan)
4,848,334
(182)

GREENBACK (National) PARTY
& ANTI MONOPOLY PARTY
(Butler and West)
133,825 & 42,545



AMERICAN PROHBITION
(Pomeroy and Conant)
no vote

PROHIBITION PARTY
(St. John and Daniel)
151,809

EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY
(Lockwood And Stow)
no vote

THE AMERICAN PARTY nominated Peter D. Wigginton but withdrew to support St. John and Daniel.

APIC KEYNOTER | ISSUED FOUR TIMES YEARLY BY APIC | SPRING 1972

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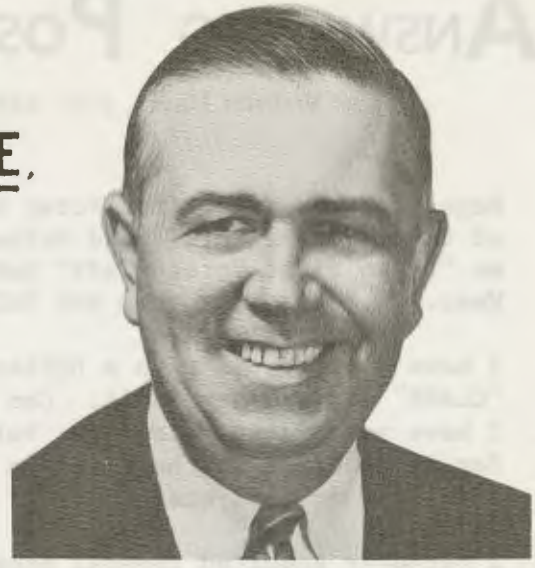
THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1884 - see KEYNOTER cover and page 5.

Upon the assassination of President Garfield in 1881, Chester A. Arthur became President and astonished most of the politicians by advocating reforms and generally doing a fine job. He greatly disappointed his cronies and when the Republican Convention met in the summer of 1884, the nod went to the 'Plumbed Knight', James G. Blaine of Maine. Other nominees were George F. Edmunds of Vermont and President Arthur.....The Democrats had been out of office for 24 years and felt optomistic, for the divisions within the Republican Party were deep and their candidate controversial. They chose the young reformer, former mayor of Buffalo and the current governor of New York, Grover Cleveland over Tom F. Bayard of Delaware and Allen G. Thurman of Ohio. Thomas A. Hendricks, the well known Indianian, was the choice for Vice President as it was felt he would help the ticket in the Republican mid-west.....The Anti-monopoly and Greenback Parties, advocating money reform, nominated the crafty, former General and Massachusetts politician, Ben F. Butler with Absalom M. West of Mississippi. The American National Party merged with a group from the Prohibition Party and under the banner of the American Prohibition Party named Samuel C. Pomeroy and John A. Conant. The Prohibition Party named John P. St. John of Kansas and William Daniel of Maryland. Belva A. Lockwood, one of the leaders of the Women's Rights movement, was nominated for President on the Equal Rights ticket, with Marietta L. B. Stow as the choice for Veep.....The campaign was undoubtedly the dirtiest in history--the issues more mostly personal, rather than economic. Cleveland was accused of fathering an illegitmate child, while Blaine's problems centered around charges of undue influence and manipulation. The race was very close--it took the statement of 'Rum, Romanism and Rebellion' by a Blaine supporter and twenty five thousand votes in New York by Prohibitionist St. John to swing the State and the election to Cleveland. This was the Democrats first taste of victory since the three way race in 1856 gave Buchanan the nod.

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE 1960 CAMPAIGN -- ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST SOLICITED.

Donald Coney, upon his appointment as Secretary-Treasurer, asked to be relieved of his duties as KEYNOTER associate editor. Jon D. Curtis has agreed to serve--a big THANKS to both.

OUR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.



from Gene F. McGreevy, #137

I am very disheartened to inform you that, upon advice of legal counsel, we will not publish the list of APIC members who filed the "Affidavit of Compliance," because of possible violation of Federal Anti-Trust Laws. The Compliance Committee has been dissolved and they receive a vote of thanks for this work. I am particularly grateful to the 49 members who filed the affidavit and thereby expressed their support of our position. Among those who filed the affidavit were many of the most respected names in our hobby and I am extremely sorry, after all our work and effort in this area, that we cannot carry this project to fruition, but I cannot subject our fine organization to possible jeopardy. I had personally felt, and it was shared by many, that the affidavit route was a good one and that it would have had the desired effect of helping to curb the "moneychangers," but it is not to be. Expressions of support of our stand came in from all parts of the country, including a complimentary editorial in Coin World as well as fine group support from the Connecticut and Colorado chapters of APIC. All I can say further on this subject is that we should be cautious and selective in our purchases of 1972 items, so that we add to our collections those items which enhance it. I am quite sure that since our reminders of caution many of our members are much more selective than previously.

On February 9, per our Constitutional guidelines, I appointed the Nominating Committee to select the candidates for APIC Officers and Directors, to serve our National organization for the coming biennium. Sam Pressman - #2383 - Cleveland, Ohio, attorney, is the Chairman and Mac McGraw - #639 - Ft. Morgan, Colorado, public relations and Edward Gumprecht - #215 - Cheshire, Connecticut, traffic manager, are the other members of the committee.

Don Coney - #202 - has taken over the duties of Secretary-Treasurer with dispatch and efficiency. We all owe him a big "Thank You" for filling this gap.

The laborious task of Constitutional Revision has been completed by Lois Rathbone and her committee and you will be asked, shortly, to vote. I earnestly ask that you support the fine work of this committee by voting <u>for</u> the revision. Keep in mind, please, that a revision is different than amendments in that you must vote for the entire revision or against the entire revision.

I am hoping that I get the opportunity to greet many of you, as well as visit with you, at our National Convention in August in Milwaukee. The National Convention is like no other APIC meeting in that you become an active part of "where all the major action is," so please make every effort to attend. You will be well rewarded in many ways.

ANSWERING POSERS IRKING COLLECTORS

By Webster Haven, #131 324 Monticello Drive N , Syracuse, N Y 13205

Regarding the Taft First Voter buttons that were mentioned in the last issue of the Keynoter, Mrs. Enid Hafner (#2253) of Pocatello, Idaho, reports having an "Idaho First Voters Taft" button. Most seem to be from the Midwest and West. . .let's hear from you fellow Easterners.

Q. I have a stick pin with a horizontal metal, partly shucked ear of corn with "CLARK" stamped across it. Can you tell me who this was for.

A. I have never seen this item, but would hazard a guess that it might have been for Champ Clark, as he lived in the Corn Belt. Can any of the members shed any light on this one?

Q. I recently acquired several papers. One is "Appeal to Reason," dated July 15, 1916 and gives the 1916 Social Platform and condemns Capitalism and Militarism. The other is "The White Slave - Social Democratic Party," dated July 29, 1901. Do they have a monetary value, or perhaps they are just valuable to the historians.

A. Those papers, of which you so kindly sent me the photographs and reproductions, are unquestionably political campaign items and should be preserved. Paper items have been ignored too long by some collectors of political campaign items. I, for one, feel that they are very important and that all types of campaign items have a monetary value in addition to their political significance.

Q. Who was the youngest man elected President of the United States?

A. This is a trick question. John F. Kennedy was 43 years and 236 days old when inaugurated and 43 years and 163 days old when elected. Teddy Roosevelt was only 42 years and 322 days old when he succeeded to the Presidency. But remember Roosevelt had been elected Vice President. He was not elected President until 1904; he was then a few days over 46 years of age.

Q. There has been a great deal of talk of running as Third Party Candidates by both George Wallace and Eugene McCarthy, if they do not obtain the Democratic Party's nomination. Have Third Parties really much chance of winning and enacting their program?

A. In the past some Third Party candidates have garnered considerable vote. For example, Teddy Roosevelt in 1912 and George Wallace in 1968. However, their shortcoming lies in the fact that the major parties can annex their platform and that they do not have sufficient organization and financing except in small areas. Furthermore, if they did win, they would not have enough votes in Congress to put over their platform. As Teddy, himself, put it - "There are no loaves or fishes."

THE APIC EXTENDS SYMPATHY TO MRS. ERMA KAUFMAN UPON THE DEATH OF HER HUSBAND, OUR LONG TIME MEMBER, STANLEY KAUFMAN, #177. THOUGH PLAGUED BY ILL HEALTH, HE ATTENDED AND SPONSORED MANY MEETINGS OF THE KANSAS APIC CHAPTER. HE WAS TRULY AN ASSET TO OUR ORGANIZATION AND TO OUR HOBBY. We understand that Mrs. Kaufman, who shared her husbands interest in his collection, will continue collecting and has made application to join our ranks. WELCOME.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1884

by Ernest M. Urech, #2422

The charge of dirty politics has often been ascribed to our quadrennial presidential elections with little regard to its actual use. However, of all our elections, the 1884 contest came the closest to this dubious distinction. It was pictured as a struggle between the public immorality of James G. Blaine and the private immorality of GroverCleveland, and after its conclusion public confidence in the American political system had been severely tested.

The political season of 1884 opened calmly enough with the nomination of Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts as the presidential candidate of the Anti-Monopoly Party. His nomination was seconded two weeks later by the Greenback Party. General A. M. West of Mississippi was added as the Vice-Presidential candidate for the combined efforts of these two minor parties. The parties spoke generally of the need for government regulation, a planned economy, and the issuance of more currency. Unfortunately for the Greenbackers, political issues would be subservient to personal issues in this election and in this regard they were definitely handicapped. Butler, tainted by an unsavory political and military reputation, had little chance in the election and further lessened his hopes by attending the Democratic convention as a voting delegate.

Other minor party candidates included Belva A. Lockwood of the District of Columbia and Marietta L. Stow of California for the Equal or Women's Rights Party. Mrs. Lockwood, who had earlier been the first woman to practice law before the Supreme Court, received negligible support in the elction. The Prohibition Party split its meager strength into two parties. In Chicago the American Prohibition Party nominated Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas and John A. Conant of Connecticut while in Pittsburgh the more important National Prohibition Party nominated John St. John of Kansas and William Daniel of Maryland. St. John's candidacy proved to be important because many independent Republicans dissatisfied with the candidates of the two major parties cast protest ballots for him in the general election.

Of the two major parties, the Republicans met first in Chicago on June 3rd. The convention turned into a contest between the Stalwart faction, the party regulars and reform minded Republicans, sometimes derisively called Mugwumps. At first it had appeared a coalition of Republicans would deny Blaine his chance for the presidency, as it had in 1876 and 1880. What occasioned this outbreak of hositility towards the charismatic leader of the Republican Party? The answer lay in Blaine's past.

James G. Blaine of Maine was one of America's most gifted orators. He combined his magnetic persuasiveness with personal charm to claim the position of Speaker of the House and later a Senatorship. However, despite his qualifications, Blaine had many weaknesses. Among them was willingness to be manipulated by his business friends. In the 1870's he had sponsored bills that favored railroad interests including the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad then headed by Warren Fisher. Unfortunately for Blaine, all his correspondence with Fisher had been preserved and was kept by James Mulligan, Fisher's bookkeeper. In 1876 a Congressional committee started an investigation of Blaine's improprieties and in an amazing series of audacious events, Blaine moved to squelch the investigation. He immediately rushed to a conference with Mulligan, where he begged him not to disclose the letters. Mulligan, relenting under pressure, gave Blaine most of the letters. Armed with the evidence, Blaine returned to Washington to give an impassioned speech defending his ethics. Using selected passages from the letters, his defense turned the tide and his conduct was officially exonerated. Though Blaine had recouped most of his political fortune, the taint of corruption prevented his nomination for the presidency in 1876. Furthermore, he was denied the Republican nomination in 1880 because of a deadlock between his Half-Breed faction of the Republican Party and the spoils system oriented Stalwart faction headed by Senator Roscoe Conkling of New York. Blaine has to wait four more years for a chance for the presi-

dency. However, his chances were considerably improved when James A. Garfield, the compromise Republican choice of 1880, was assassinated and a Stalwart leader, Chester A. Arthur, became President. Arthur antagonized all wings of the Republican Party with his choices for political office, thus leaving the way open for Blaine in 1884. James G. Blaine was a heavy favorite of the regulars. Blaine supporters suffered a temporary setback when anti-Blaine forces under the able command of Carl Schurz of Missouri elected their man, John R. Lynch, a promising black from Mississippi, as the Temporary Chairman of the convention. The reformers confidently backed George F. Edmunds of Vermont, but the Stalwart faction refused to back Edmunds and the first ballot illustrated the Mugwumps' weakness for Blaine had 334 1/2 votes, Arthur 278 votes and Edmunds 93 votes. Since the Mugwumps would not support Arthur, the results of the convention were a foregone conclusion. On the fourth ballot James G. Blaine received the coveted Republican nomination with John A. Logan of Illinois being quickly awarded the second spot. After the convention the disenchanted Mugwump faction looked to the Democrats for help.

The jubilant Democrats also met in Chicago with their first chance for victory since before the Civil War. The favorite candidate was the honest and respectable Governor of New York, Grover Cleveland. Opposition to Cleveland came primarily from the Tammany Hall political machine of New York led by John Kelly. Kelly tried to divert strength to other regional candidates such as Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware and Allen Thurman of Ohio. Despite this opposition, Cleveland won the nomination on the second ballot. The repudiation of Tammany Hall was symbolized By Governor Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin. He declared in a seconding speech for Cleveland, "They love him most for the enemies he has made." Then in a shrewd move the convention nominated the popular Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana as the Vice-Presidential candidate. Hopefully, Hendricks' nomination would help shatter the Republican grip on the Middle West.

The portly Grover Cleveland rose to the top spot of his party in a remarkably short time. Beginning as a lawyer in Buffalo, New York, Cleveland was elected mayor of his home town in 1881. Cleveland was known for his campaign to institute a policy of clean government in all facets of government. With his undeniable honesty as a trademark, Cleveland stunned political America with his election as governor of New York in 1882. During his two-year tenure as governor, Cleveland won many friends by his fight against the Tammany machine. By 1884 he had clearly taken the lead as the foremost of the young Democrats opposed to the political spoils system of the era. Now as the candidate of the generally united Democratic Party, Cleveland looked ahead with optimism to the campaign for the presidency.

Unfortunately, the issues of the campaign were relegated to insignificance when on July 21, 1884, a Buffalo newspaper charged Cleveland with the seduction of a widow. Furthermore, this alleged seduction of Maria Halpin resulted in a child, and to compound the problem Cleveland had refused to marry her. The accusation startled Victorian America and when approached to defend his honor, Cleveland replied simply to his friends, "Tell the truth." Cleveland's refusal to deny the story spread consternation in the Democratic ranks and joy in the Republican camp. Republican rallies trumpted the slogan "Ma! Ma! Where's my Pa?

Gone to the White House. Ha! Ha! Ha!"

Throughout the campaign ministers inveighed solemnly against Cleveland's moral laxity. Hounded by an indignant American reaction, Cleveland was further beset by charges of drunkeness, participation in lecherous orgies, and many other imagined sins. Cleveland bore the brunt of these attacks with amazing self-control. He even tried to squash a story that purported to show that Blaine had married his wife after she was with child.

Cleveland had personal troubles, but Blaine stood accused of public corruption. The "Plumed Knight" of the Republican Party (a nickname given to him in the 1876 convention) was shocked by the disclosure of additional letters written to Warren Fisher in 1876. These letters clearly implicated Blaine in a deal to gain railroad rights-of-way. The Mulligan Letters, as they were called, proved Blaine to be a blatant liar during the Congressional investigations of 1876. The Democrats gleefully taunted the Republicans with the slogan "Burn this letter! Burn this letter! Burn, burn oh burn this letter!" in an obvious reference to Blaine's injunction to James Mulligan to

THE 1884 CAMPAIGN, continued.

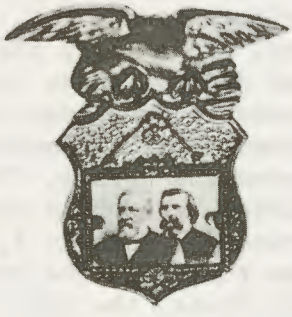
destroy the evidence implicating him in the scandal. Another popular Democratic slogan was "Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine! The continental liar from the State of Maine!" in parody to the Republican, "Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine! The white plumed knight from the State of Maine'" The Republican hopes were further damaged by the emerging art of political cartoonists. Thomas Nast, one of America's most famous cartoonists, pictured Blaine exposed before Republican leaders as a man tattooed with his past indiscretions. Clearly the Democrats were winning the war of the slogans.

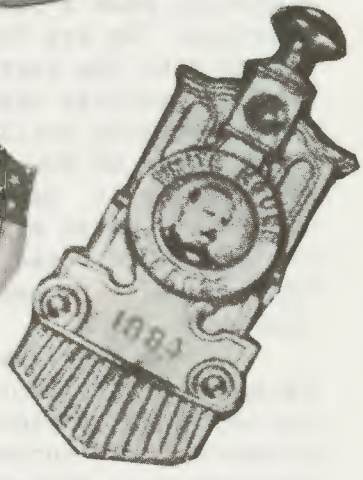
Despite all his past mistakes, Blaine saw the possibility of victory in the election if he could carry Cleveland's New York and he had reason for optimism. In New York, the influential Tammany machine betrayed the Democratic Party and worked actively for Blaine. Irishmen liked Blaine's anti-British stance and his family ties to Catholicism. (His mother was a Catholic and his sister, a mother superior in an Indiana convent). In addition, Republican rural strength was counted upon to deliver a healthy majority.

Late in the campaign a confident Blaine returned to New York to nail down his expected victory. He first appeared at a meeting of wealthy Republican businessmen at Delmonico's Restaurant. The feast was so sumptuous that the New York World pictured it as "Belshazzar's Feast." As destructive as this appearance was to Blaine's presidential aspirations, he received a worse setback at a conference with ministers on October 29th. During the many tributes to Blaine, Samuel S. Burchard, a Presbyterian minister, made a fateful statement. In calling for the defeat of the Democrats, he remarked, "We are Republicans, and don't propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with the party whose antecedents have been rum, Romanism, and rebellion." Blaine obviously missed the statement, but a Democratic observer did not. The next day Democratic publicists circulated the phrase, "Rum, Romanism, and Rebillion" to the Irish wards of New York City. Blaine, though he disavowed the statement, was probably defeated by it, as Cleveland carried New York by 1, 149 votes out of 1,167,169 cast. Other factors in his defeat in New York were the Prohibitionist St. John's strong showing of 25,000 votes, Mugwumps defections, the weak showing of the normally Democratic Benjamin Butler, and a heavy rain in upstate New York keeping the Republican rural vote down.

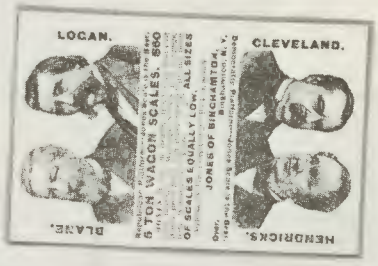
It was a strange ending to a strange campaign. Cleveland had squeaked out a narrow electoral vote victory of 219 to 182 and had become the first Democrat to occupy the White House since James Buchanan. Party issues such as tariff revision, control of monopolies, currency problems and civil service were lost in the tumult of personal controversy. Perhaps the best summation of voter attitude came from a remark attributed to a Mugwump leader, Moorfield Storey, "We are told Mr. Blaine has been delinquent on office but blameless in private life, while Mr. Cleveland has been a model of official integrity but culpable in his personal relations. We should therefore elect Mr. Cleveland to the public office which he is so well qualified to fill, and remand Mr. Blaine to the private station which he is admirably fitted to adorn."

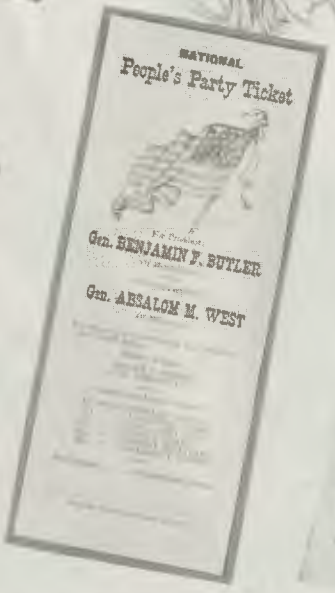
CUFF LINKS, BADGES, SHELL BUTTONS, BRIDLE ROSETTES, TOBACCO TABS,
A CHECKER ETC. FROM THE 1884 CAMPAIGN.

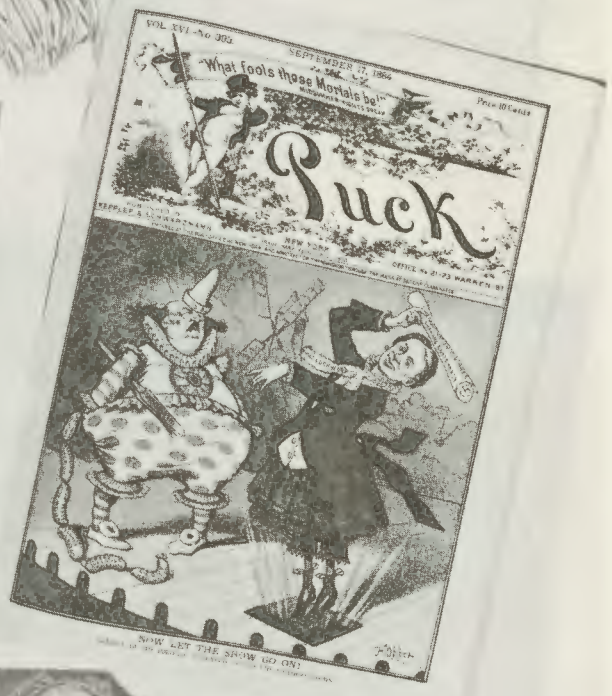


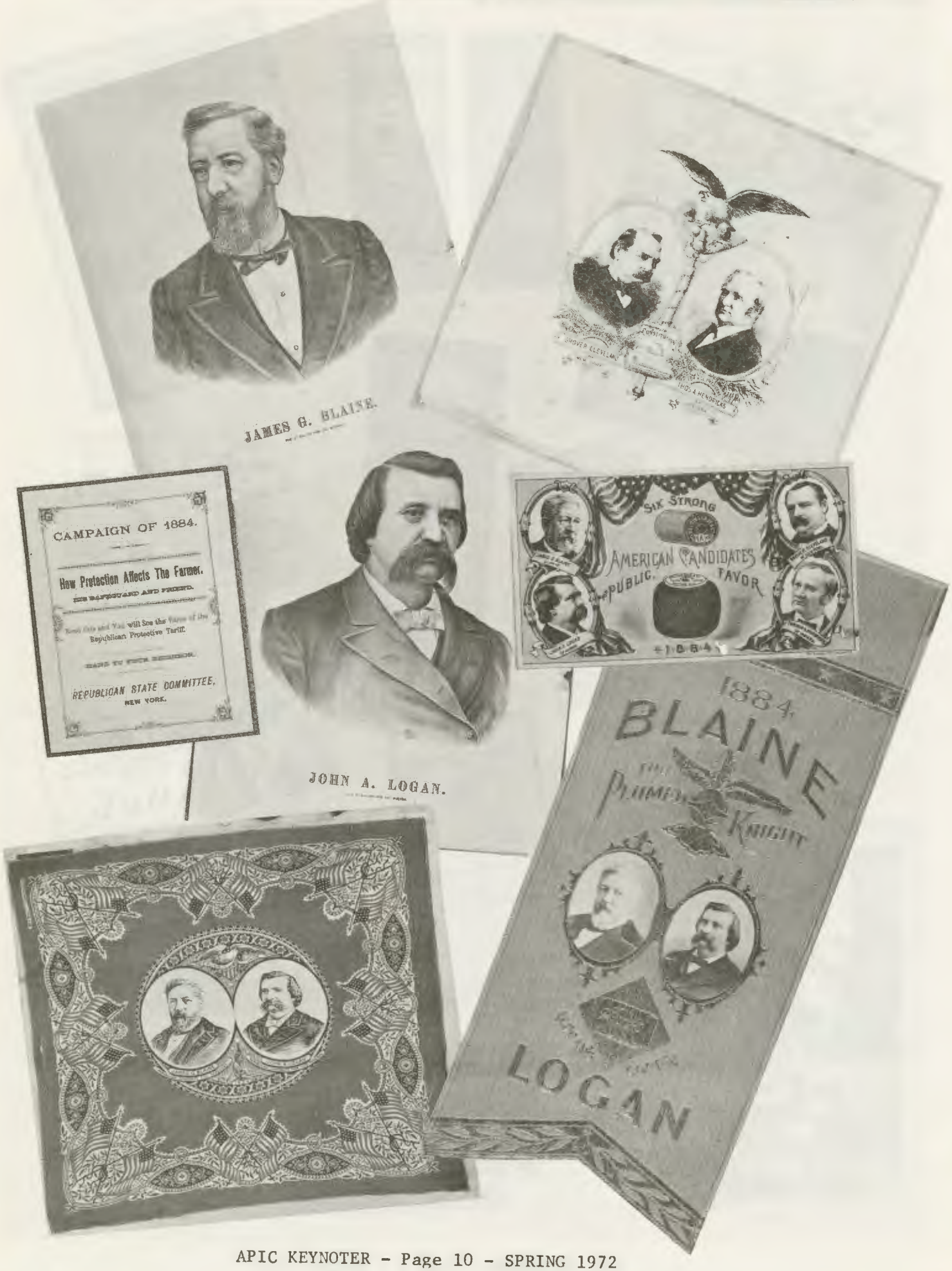


PAPER AND CLOTH ITEMS FROM THE 1884 CAMPAIGN.



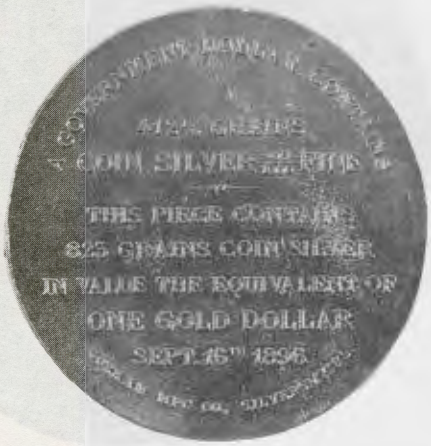




POSTERS, KERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, PAMPHLETS AND AD CARDS FROM THE 1884 CAMPAIGN.

POLITICAL TOKENS, CALENDAR MEDALS, GLASS, CHINA, PAPER WEIGHTS,
WOODEN PLAQUES AND CLOTHING BUTTONS FROM THE 1884 CAMPAIGN.

B R U M M A G E M *

*Brummagem (brum'ajem), noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.



A WARNING TO ALL COLLECTORS OF BRYAN MONEY, by Elmer A. Piercy #19

The writer has recently been offered, by a dealer in Buffalo, New York, two so-called Bryan dollars which he listed as Kreigman No. 205-B and which are copies of Zerbe No. 5 silver pieces. These are very crudely made copies. They seemingly have been cast in a white metal, much lighter in weight than silver, the pieces show sand pits and other flaws as can be seen in the pictures. The words are dull and ragged and the edges are not sharp due to there being cast and no stamped. An original piece in silver is a beautiful coin type piece, is much heavier and somewhat larger than the fakes. Do not be taken in.

Pictured are three watch fobs being offered at $1.25 each in silver or bronze finish, by a Marietta Ohio Distributing Company. The one in the center has not appeared often but the other two are offered at many flea markets and even by some dealers of Political Americana. Remember, there are authentic ones, so be careful in purchasing.

SATIRE IN POLITICS

by Robert O. Lowe, #174

Among the more interesting items generated by political campaigns are the satirical pieces. These range from the biting presentations to the mildly humorous innuendo. Over the years, these have taken the form of paper goods, pins, tokens and 3-D material. From the very beginning of the Republic, those in high places have been subjected to attacks during campaigns or during their term of office.

Even George Washington did not escape this kind of treatment. In 1794, when President Washington was putting down the "Whiskey Rebellion," no less a friend than Tom Paine had this to say: "As to you, Sir (Washington), treacherous in private friendship (for so you have been to me, and that in the day of danger) and a hypocrite in public life, the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apostate or an imposter, whether you have abandoned good principles or whether you ever had any." During the campaign of 1804, Thomas Jefferson was ridiculed for both his purchase of Louisiana and the gunboats he had built as protection against Spanish depredations in the Mississippi River area. In the area of Savannah, a most devastating cyclone occurred which leveled houses, deluged land, smashed ships, and created great havoc. One of Jefferson's gunboats in the area was found stranded in a corn field when the storm subsided. Consequently, a guest at a political dinner proposed a toast: "If our gunboats are of no use upon the water, may they at least be useful upon the land."

From my own collection, the oldest satirical item is a color broadside depicting Andrew Jackson with six coffins on his back. This item has reference to the six Tennessee militiamen which General Jackson executed in January 1815 for "exciting and causing a mutiny." Because of slow communications during that era, the six men were executed nearly a month after the war was ended. This broadside was issued coincidentally with the coffin handbills described on page 219 of Volume I, "American Heritage Pictorial History of the Presidents." The other two characters on Jackson's back, along with the coffins, are Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams. This piece is from the 1828 campaign. Jackson was also dubbed King Andrew I and pictured as trampling the Constitution underfoot.

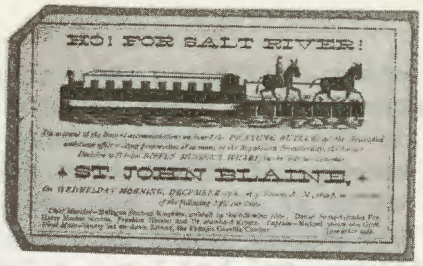
During the period from the Jackson era until the Civil War, many attacks were made against candidates. The advent of such developments as the Panic of 1837 produced a sizable group of "Hard Times Tokens" issued for the 1830 Congressional elections. These called for Webster currency, with Van Buren who supported the Jackson anti-U.S. Bank policy as being on the rocks. The 1834 tokens had depicted Jackson with a sword and money bag in his hand and with a donkey and LLD. These tokens are quite inexpensive and add flavor to your collection. An anti-Van Buren shank-back button depicted a man in a stovepipe hat thumbing his nose and "You can't come it, Matty - Mar. 1841." The expansion of slavery, Oregon Controversy ("Fifty-four Forty or Fight"), Texas annexation (1845), Mexican War (1846-47), admission of California (1850), and the opening of the West caused many broadsides, pamphlets, ribbons, and magazine cartoons to appear. One of the most interesting sources of cartoons is the magazine "Punch" for this period.

Recent publications have shown a much more balanced view of the Civil War period regarding the vituperation to which Lincoln was subjected. Campaign documents were especially caustic in their portrayal of most candidates. Union Campaign Document #7 from the 1864 contest vilified Ohio Congressman Clement L. Vallandigham as a traitor because of his sympathy for ending the war without assurance of reuniting the country. Harper's Weekly magazine during the 1860's provided many cartoons which were critical of both sides in the political contest. Hundreds of broadsides were issued by Currier and Ives during this period, which dealt with the issues of the various campaigns. President Andrew Johnson came in for a tremendous amount of ridicule due to his humane approach to the Southern states after the conclusion of the Civil War.

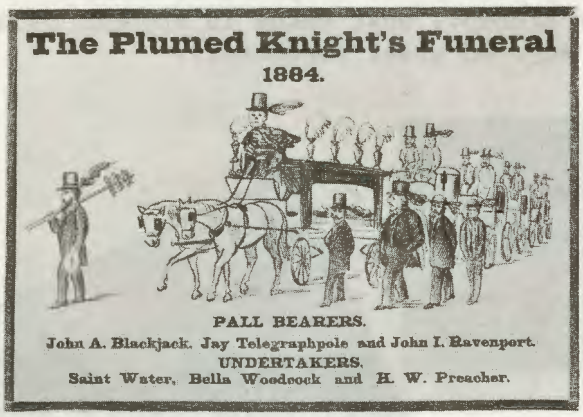
Campaigns during the 70's and early 80's produced many paper items which are interesting. Especially are those dealing with the "stolen" election of 1876. A number of books were published reviewing this celebrated contest, including "The Hayes-Tilden Disputed Presidential Election of 1876" by Paul Haworth in 1908. In 1878, the investigation of alleged electoral frauds was still in progress as illustrated by the pamphlet titled "Investigation of Electoral Frauds" by Clarkson N. Potter. This basically was an endeavor to investigate the Louisiana and Florida role in the 1876 election. In 1876, the Democratic Party was depicted on tokens as having died of Tildenpathy - Shammy Tilden, and Let It - R.I.P. (rest in peace).

Probably one of the most vitriolic campaigns was that of 1884. During this campaign the charge that Grover Cleveland had fathered an illegitimate son was spread by pamphlets, broadsides, and cartoons. In a pamphlet titled "Tell the Truth" appears this statement: "A prominent gentleman who has for many years known Mr. Cleveland well - testifies that he has frequently seen him drunk - and has a reputation among his companions of being a lecherous fellow." The other side did not fare well either. The famous "Mulligan Letters" dealt with the supposed shady financial transactions between James G. Blaine and Mr. Warren Fisher of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. The letters fell into the hands of a clerk named Mulligan, who worked for Mr. Fisher. Mulligan "loaned" them to Blaine, but Blaine refused to give them back on the grounds that Mulligan had no right to them. They were used with great impact in 1884.

SATIRE IN POLITICS, continued.



Among the interesting items for 1888 was a ticket for a trip up Salt River with "that old Free Trade Cobden Club Commander, Grover Cleveland." Trips up "Salt River" were common before and during this period. In much later campaigns, the same phrase was used but its significance has been lost on most voters. According to "A Dictionary of American Politics" by Edward C. Smith, published in 1924, "Salt River, the supposed destination of a defeated party or candidate. The Salt River, a crooked and almost unnavigable stream in Kentucky, was, early in the nineteenth century, a nest of pirates who preyed on the commerce of the Ohio River. Goods which "went up Salt River" never returned to their owners. Similarly, any party which goes up Salt River is supposed never to return." On this particular card, it is interesting to note that Belva Lockwood (the second female candidate for President) is listed as chambermaid.


The Plumed Knight's Funeral
1884.
PALL BEARERS.
John A. Blackjack. Jay Telegraphpole and John I. Davenport.
UNDERTAKERS.
Saint Water, Bella Woodcock and H. W. Preacher.

Grover's Funeral March.
DIED, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.
CRAPE INSTEAD OF BANDANNAS.
PALL BEARERS—CHAIR. HENSEL, L. C. CASSIDY, CAL. BRICE, A. P. GORMAN, W. H. BARNUM, DAN. LAMONT.
CHIEF MOURNER—THE NOBLEST ROMAN.

The opposition candidates also were depicted as having died on election day and the funeral procession including some of the chief supporters or chief issues and also the minor party candidates as having added to their defeat.

Beginning in 1872 and used in several other campaigns until 1908 were watch chain "charms" in the form of a small metal pig (about 1" x 1/2") with a picture of the "opposition" candidate visible when looking through the pig's rear end - the answer to the cry, "Our next President - in a pig's _____." Poor Grover Cleveland really had a tough time - he was depicted as a pig pin cushion (see photo), also a metaphoric paper item of four pigs, which when folded four times gave a good likeness of him (see photo), a small pin back shell-type item of a "hussy" with hands held in prayer and with a frill skirt with "SUGAR TRUST DON"T EXPOSE ME," and when the skirt is raised you see Grover depicted in a crouching position (see photos).

Many other candidates were treated to this kind of detraction in other campaigns. Satire reached a high point in 1896 with the "Bryan Dollars." These were used primarily in the 1896 campaign when basically the Democrats (Bryan) demanded free and unlimited coinage of silver with the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. Since the value of silver, measured in terms of gold, was less than 16 to 1, the effect of the policy would have been to cheapen the currency. The oversized "Bryan Dollars" illustrated how large a "silver" dollar would be compared to "gold" dollars. Even though the ratio was not exact, it did make the point.

Prior to the advent of campaign pins as now used, the derogatory items were mostly paper, with a few 3-D items and, infrequently, tokens included. Two innovations changed the cost of making such items available to a much larger segment of the voters. These two developments were the celluloid campaign button and the illustrated post card. Oddly, not many satirical pins were issued until well into the 1920's. A few were used in the 1896 campaign dealing with the 16 to 1 issue, but very few were used in attacks on candidates personally.

Because illustrated post cards were cheap to make and distribute, they were used in greater quantity. One such item shows William J. Bryan's face on a clock and the legend "The Nebraska Cuckoo Clock. Will run every four years if properly wound." This was used in the 1908 campaign. Down to the present, post cards in support of a candidate as well as against the candidate have enjoyed great popularity.

SATIRE IN POLITICS, continued.

The 1928 campaign produced a number of campaign pieces which were designed to defeat Al Smith. At least three varieties of celluloid pins reading "Anti-Smith" were issued. These could be interpreted as anti-wet pins or anti-Catholic. Most voters thought of them as the latter. This was also the year of the whispering campaign. Most of this material was either handwritten or typewritten. Included was the number 3909-3HT, which when viewed backward read "THE POPE." Another scurrilous bit of doggerel was the following:

"When cotton grows on fig trees,
And apples hang from the rose,
When Catholics rule the United States
And the Jew grows a straight nose,
When Pope Pius is head of the Klu Klux Klan
In the land of Uncle Sam,
Then Al Smith will be President
And the country won't be worth a damn."

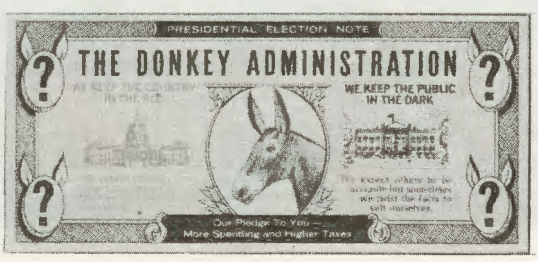
This item was typed and passed from person to person.

During the Franklin Roosevelt era, there were, of course, hundreds of so-called slogan pins in the 1940 campaign. Those against Roosevelt and a third term greatly outnumbered those against Willkie. Among the anti-Willkie items were "Better a third termer than a third rater," and "Willkie for President of Commonwealth and Southern." One of the earliest and most interesting slogan pins was probably used in the 1936 campaign. It was an inch celluloid with a white background with blue lettering reading "6,000,000 Piglets Squeal 'Hank Wallace's raw deal." This dealt with Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace's decision in August 1933 to slaughter 5 or 6 million pigs to help maintain a hog market. In his book "New Frontiers," published in 1934, Wallace discusses this operation on pages 179-81. A wide variety of paper items also were used by each candidate during this period.

Campaigns during the 1950's brought relatively few derogatory pins, but paper goods flourished. In 1952, a small pamphlet titled "Red Record of Adlai Stevenson - Stalin's choice for President" was published along with a pin spelled "AD1Ai," ADA referring to Americans for Democratic Action, a progressive group. Probably few men have been as well liked as Dwight Eisenhower, but even he did not escape the usual campaign slurs. During the 1956 campaign, a small broadside (8" x 5") appeared which read in part - "Public Sale - As we are leaving the White House in the near future, will sell the following at auction:

1 Eisenhower manure spreader (used 4 years)
1 Nixon fertilizer attachment (good)
1 Dulles mowing machine (Dulles hell)
Several sets price supports (slightly used)
Mr. Nixon will sell one used phonograph and some used records such as 'It's All Over Now' and 'California, Here I Come.'

Ike & Mamie, Owners
Col. Wallstreet - Auct."


PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOTE
THE DONKEY ADMINISTRATION
WE KEEP THE PUBLIC IN THE DARK
Our Pledge To You —
More Spending and Higher Taxes

The 1960 campaign once again raised the religious question and pamphlets appeared against John Kennedy. Among them were: "Homo Sapiens vs. Irish - The Simian Usurpation of the Presidency" by "Professor Wisdom." Pins reading "Don't Send a Boy --" also appeared as anti-Kennedy items, although the age difference between Kennedy and Nixon was slight (1917 vs. 1913 respectively). Another read, "I'm Voting for Nixon - No Give-Aways - Remember Yalta? - No Apologies - Remember the Summit? - No Pie in the Sky - Remember it's Your Money Jack Will Play Poker With." Nixon also was subjected to "Would you buy a used car from this man?" and pins such as "I Don't Want Nixon," etc. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. wrote a most interesting thin book for this campaign titled "Kennedy or Nixon: Does it make any difference?" Incidentally, Mr. Schlesinger found that it did make a difference.

Another banner year for slogan pins was 1964. One of the most involved was a 3-1/2" gold background pin with a tree outlined and black lettering reading "The Democratic Lyndon tree - It needs GOLDWATER." The trunk is labeled "USA" and various roots lead to "Billy Estes," "High Government Spending," "Forgotten Constitution," "Foreign Failures," "Cuba," "Viet Nam," "Racial Violence," and "Bobby Baker." An understanding of this one pin presents nearly all the issues used against Lyndon Johnson. Because of Seantor Goldwater's wide use of the chemical symbols for gold (Au) and water (H_2O), a rather uncouth pin reading "$C_5H_4N_4O_3$ on AuH_2O" was distributed. Basically, this says urinate on Goldwater, but usually a more colloquial term was used. Not to be outdone, a pin received limited distribution reading, "All the way with LBJ but don't go near the YMCA." This had reference to the Walter Jenkins affair which occurred during the campaign. It is interesting to note that two or three designs of pins reading "Kennedy for King Goldwater for President" appeared prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Bumper strips reading, "Let's retire the Kennedy's in '64" also appeared with three rocking chairs labeled "His," "Bobby," "Teddy." So much variety of satirical material appeared in this campaign that a separate collection might be made.

Perhaps because no incumbent was seeking office, the 1968 race produced surprisingly little real scurrilous material. The pin depicting Senator Humphry with a millstone around his neck labeled "LBJ" may be classed as derogatory. Probably the best known Nixon item of this category is that of an obviously pregnant young lady saying, "Nixon is the one." More telling, however, is undoubtedly the poster of a black lady with the same legend. "Dump the Hump" and "Nix on Nixon" were also favorites in pins and bumper stickers.

As we prepare for 1972, there have already been items of interest in this category of material. There are pins and bumper strips circulating which read, "Nixon for President - of Red China" and "Don't Forget Chappaquiddick." Undoubtedly, much more will follow.

Because of the wealth of material which has been distributed of a satirical nature, we have not been able to cover all the items. Such things as the Harding nose thumber, Teapot Dome pins, the Truman porch, "Clear it With Sidney" pins, and much more are passed over. This has been an attempt to whet the search for greater understanding of the meanings of the fascinating pieces of Americana in our collections. For me, one of the greatest joys of collecting is to be able to explain my things to an inquisitive mind. May you also find it so.

NEW DEAL SOUND MAZUMA
REDEEMABLE IN BROKEN PROMISES
IS THAT WHAT WE ARE HEADED FOR?
BRAIN TRUST
BRAIN TRUST
WE PLANNED IT THAT WAY
HAPPY DAYS ARE WHERE AGAIN?
MORE ABUNDANT LIFE
GOLD CONTENT 0,000,000,000 GRS. PER BILLION

Sure - I'm for Roosevelt

APIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

THE FIFTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE APIC WILL BE HELD IN MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, AUGUST 10-11-12, 1972. THE RED CARPET INN IS THE LOCATION, JUST OFF THE INTERSTATE, NEAR THE AIRPORT, A MOST ACCESSABLE LOCATION. THE FACILITIES ARE OUTSTANDING AND WE SHOULD HAVE A CONVENTION TO MATCH; FOR THE WISCONSIN CHAPTER HAS BEEN WORKING SINCE LAST FALL TO MAKE IT A MEMORABLE EVENT. THERE WILL BE PLENTY OF TIME FOR BUYING AND TRADING ALONG WITH EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS AND PANEL DISCUSSIONS, FOR THE BEGINNER AND THE ADVANCED COLLECTOR. THERE WILL BE ACTIVITIES FOR THE NON-COLLECTOR IN THE FAMILY TOO, SO MAKE IT A PART OF THE FAMILY VACATION. DON'T MISS IT!

APIC CHAPTER NEWS

by Ferd O'Brien, #103
1355 N. Sandburg Tr.,Chicago, Ill. 60610

NEW TEXAS CHAPTER FORMED

Congratulations to John Ben Sheppard, #1544, upon the formation of our latest APIC chapter. The chapter in Odessa, Texas will meet at "The Presidential Museum" of the Ector County Library. The first meeting is scheduled for Saturday, June 17, and will be in conjunction with the official opening of a large exhibit which will be displayed through the November election. All Texas collectors are asked to share a part of their collection for a special display to be set up in a building across the street from The Presidential Museum. Local and state items will be welcomed and the display will also run until election. We look forward to big things from the big state of Texas.

GATEWAY-TO-THE-WEST CHAPTER

The winter meeting of the St. Louis Chapter was held February 11 at Farm & Home Savings & Loan in Webster Groves. Our 1972 officers are Warren Lee, re-elected President; George McGrath, re-elected Vice President; Leonard Hyman, re-elected Sergeant at Arms; and Ernest Urech is our new Secretary-Treasurer. Thanks to John Mayne for a fine job as Secretary-Treasurer. It was Stevenson night and many fine Stevenson items were on display. Chick Harris presented many slides, taken over the years at various APIC conventions and meetings, and of displays of the DeWitt, Joe Brown and other fine collections. The next meeting will be held Friday, May 12, and all are invited. Plans have been finalized to sponsor a one-day swap and sell session on Saturday, June 24, at the Bohemian Savings & Loan Building, Morganford and Gravois Avenues, in South St. Louis. The doors will open at 10:00 and all are invited. Contact Ernest M. Urich, Box 85, St. Charles, Missouri 63301 for further details.

GREATER CHICAGO APIC CHAPTER

The winter meeting of the Greater Chicago Chapter was held January 30, 1972. Several members of the chapter who are helping with plans for the National Convention in Milwaukee asked for suggestions and gave a report. The spring meeting will be held at 1:00 p.m. on April 30 at the Second Presbyterian Church, 2000 South Michigan Avenue. There will be election of officers, consideration of chapter by-laws, proposal of joint meetings, and report of latest National Convention plans. All are invited to a fine afternoon of buying, selling and trading.

LeRoy Blommaert, Chapter Secretary-Treasurer

OHIO CHAPTER MEETING.

The Ohio Chapter will hold its spring meeting at the Sheraton Inn East, near Mentor Ohio (I90 and Ohio 306) just east of Cleveland, on Saturday, April 29, 1972. There will be registration Friday Evening and then room hopping. Saturday morning bourse plus a tour of President Garfield's home near Mentor, to be followed by an auction and afternoon bourse. Al Anderson, OPIC President looks forward to seeing many mid-west Apicers enjoying the day with the Ohio Chapter.

Jerry Wildenhaus, Chapter Secy-Treas.

WISCONSIN CHAPTER MEETING

The spring meeting of the Wisconsin chapter took place on Sunday, April 9 at the offices of the Associated Life Insurance Company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Joe Brown was the host. President Ivan Imm presided. A committee reporting on chapter dues was heard and it was decided to have dues of $1.00 per year for those wishing the right to attend and participate in the bourse as well as receive notices of the meets. Voting rights, however, will be extended only to Wisconsin members. Joe Brown then discussed the convention plans. Things are going along well and we of Wisconsin intend this to be not only one of the finest the APIC has ever had, but a model for all future conventions. The site offers all the modern facilities. We of Wisconsin are offering all you some of our very friendly "gemutlichkeit." Introduced, among our membership, are two delegates to a National nominating convention. They are Joe Brown who will be a delegate at the Republican Convention and Tom Kitchen who is a McGovern delegate to the Democratic Convention. The fall chapter meeting will be held in Madison. A nominating committee of Ivan Imm, Jim Watson and Elmer Koppelmann was appointed and the topic for the meeting, 1972 AUTHENTIC pins, was approved. Jim Watson of the Wisconsin Historical Society appealed for some presidential 3-D materials to be used for an election exhibit of that group. The items will be returned when the display is over. A fine group of about 50 enjoyed the buying, selling, swapping and just plain socializing.

Jack Putman, Chapter Secretary

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA APIC CHAPTER

The Northern California Chapter held its meeting on February 20, 1972. The meeting was held in the Eastridge Shopping Center in San Jose. The meeting was called to order by President Ron Smith. A discussion occurred over the frequency of our meetings. It was decided that quarterly meetings were preferable. The next meeting will occur in the spring and is to be coordinated by Vice President John Larsen.

Melvin Panizza, Secretary-Treasurer

EMPIRE CHAPTER APIC MEETING

The Empire Chapter meeting to be held on Saturday May 6, 1972 at the First United Methodist Church in Cortland, New York, from ten to four, is billed as a da with Alton B. Parker. There will be a visit to Parkers birthplace just outside Cortland and a talk by Webster T. Haven. Special displays of members' Parker buttons as well as a special display by the Cortland County Historical Society, will be featured. The welcome mat is out.

Bob Lowe, Chapter President

CONNECTICUT APIC'S ANNUAL TWO-DAY MEETING

On Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29, the Connecticut Chapter of the APIC will present the largest 1972 APIC meeting east of the Mississippi and south of Lake Michigan at the Holiday Inn in Meriden, Connecticut. There will be a two-day bourse, program, banquet, exhibit and auction sessions, and many of the APIC officers from across the country have expressed their intent to be with us. The response from dealers, publishers and hobby notables has been equally gratifying and a truly banner turnout is assured. We'd like to see YOU, too, sharing in the fun and excitement. We're sure you'll agree the program offers something for everyone.

Bob Carter, Chapter Secretary

LEWIS & CLARK CHAPTER

The Lewis & Clark Chapter met December 11 in Portland, Oregon. Chapter President Stephen Bibler reported on current headquarter buttons. Each member then told of their collections and of their recent additions. Fred Thompson gave a talk on his trip to the Republican Convention in Chicago in 1960 and the great fun and thrill of attending a political party convention. Members were urged to support the Halpern Bill currently in Congress, which would require that the year of manufacture be identified on all antique and hobby reproductions.

Wanda Crockett, Acting Chapter Secretary

APICommentary · by Don Coney · 66 Golf Street · Newington, Conn. 06111

THIS is the year we've been waiting for! After you've had that display in the school, library, museum, bank or store. . .after you've been written up in the papers. . .after you've copped that award, drop us a line or a clipping and we'll see that your fellow APIC'ers hear the news.

Speaking of write-ups, Ed Sullivan (#264) received splendid coverage in the Waterbury (Conn.) Republican. Starting with the full color picture on the front cover of the magazine section, the article dealt with the University of Hartford's display of the DeWitt collection. One of the headlines sums up the gist of the story: "Political Memorabilia Attains Academic Stature."

Thanks to Fred Thompson (#2555) for forwarding an article from California's Valley News showing a write-up and photograph of Craig Bell (#1726) and his fine collection. Good going, Craig.

APIC Commentary sautes. . .Victor and Sally Luscomb (#216) on their fiftieth wedding anniversary on May 1st. . .the New York Times Magazine Section of March 26 for its excellent article on Warren Harding, a man being re-evaluated and upgraded by historians. . .the soon-to-be-APIC'er who types this slogan on his envelopes: "Freedom is fragile. Handle with prayer."

Jerry D. Roe, #501, an APIC Director, has been appointed to the Michigan Historial Commission by Governor William G. Milliken. Congratulations.Jerry.

Elmer Piercy, #19, sends a brochure telling us about a new museum in San Deigo. Its Joe McGee's American Presidents Museum and is located at 2476 San Deigo Avenue in Old Town. Campaign items from GW to the present are featured.

Philip N. Tilden, #754, received a nice write-up about his collection in the February 8 issue of the Sun Telegram. Phil was pictured along with a portion of his collection.

On Tuesday May 2, 1972 an exhibition, "IF ELECTED", premiers at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, DC. The display featuring the Unsuccessful Candidates for President-1996 to 1968, will run thru November and is sponsored by the Smith-

Steve Russell, #1723, sends another photo of a NIXON display he prepared for his classroom at the Monongahela, Pennsylvania High School. He has every Time cover to feature Nixon.

Send us a card, letter or clipping. Keep us posted on you. It will be impossible to reply to all but we will let your fellow hobbiests know via this column.

CANDIDATES 1972
A Selected List of Published and Forthcoming Books

The following bibliography is derived from listings found in Publishers weekly, Cumulative book index and Books in print. It includes only those items currently available in bookstores.

The titles, publication dates and prices of the forthcoming books (designated by month of publication) are subject to change.

This is a partial list--it is by no means complete. No doubt, between now and November 7th many other books on this subject will be made available.

ADLER, BILL, comp. Kids letters to Spiro Agnew. New York: Bernard Geis, 1971. $3.95.

AGNEW, SPIRO T. Collected speeches of Spiro Agnew. New York: Audubon Books, 1971. $.95.

ALBRIGHT, JOSEPH. What makes Spiro run? The life and times of Spiro T. Agnew. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., April 1972. $6.95.

ALLEN, GARY. Richard Nixon: the man behind the mask. Boston: Western Islands, 1971. $8.00.

ANSON, ROBERT. Biography of George McGovern. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, March 1972. $6.95. (According to Senator McGovern, this is the authorized biography.)

BARONE, MICHAEL. The almanac of American politics--1972. New York: Gambit, 1972. $3.95. (A wealth of political material.)

BRUNO, JERRY and JEFF GREENFIELD. The advance man. New York: William Morrow & Co., 1971. $5.95. New York: Bantam Books, 1972. $1.25. (At head of title: "Will Lindsay beat Nixon in 1972?")

CANNON, LOU. The McCloskey challenge. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., 1972. $5.95.

CHISHOLM SHIRLEY. Unbought and unbossed. New York: Avon Books, 1971. $.95.

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY. Candidates '72. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1971. $3.00. (A must for every voter.)

COYNE, JOHN R. Impudent snobs: Agnew vs. the intellectual establishment. New Rochelle, New York: Arlington House, 1972.

DAVID, LESTER. Ted Kennedy: triumphs and tragedies. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, April 1972. $7.95.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS - CANDIDATES '72, continued.

DRURY, ALLEN. Courage and hesitation: notes and photographs of the Nixon administration. New York: Doubleday & Co., 1971. $12.50.

EISELE, ALBERT. Almost to the Presidency. Blue Earth, Minnesota: Piper Co., March 1972. $10.00. (A study of Senators Humphrey and McCarthy.)

EVANS, ROWLAND, JR. and ROBERT D. NOVAK. Nixon in the White House: the frustration of power. New York: Random House, 1971. $8.95.

GARDNER, GERALD. Everything you always wanted to know about Nixon but were afraid to ask. Greenwich, Connecticut: Fawcett Publications, 1971. $.75.

GREGORY, DICK. Dick Gregory's election handbook: for 1972 and beyond. New York: Harper & Row, 1972. $5.95. (A unique guide by a former and perhaps future candidate.)

HARRIS, FRED R. Now is the time; a Populist call to action. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co., 1971. $6.95.

HERSH, BURTON. The education of Edward Kennedy. New York: William Morrow & Co., May 1972. $10.95.

HOFFMAN, PAUL. The new Nixon. New York: Tower Publications, 1970. $.95.

_____. Spiro! New York: Tower Publications, 1971. $.95.

HONAN, WILLIAM H. Ted Kennedy; profile of a survivor. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, April 1972. $6.95.

HOPPE, ARTHUR. Mr. Nixon and my other problems. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1971. $6.95.

KENNEDY, EDWARD M. In critical condition; the crisis in American health care. New York: Simon & Schuster, June 1972. $6.95.

KEOGH, JAMES. President Nixon and the press. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, April 1972. $6.95.

LEEK, SYBIL. Astrological guide to the Presidential candidates. New York: Abelard-Schuman, April 1972. $1.25.

LIPPMAN, THEO, JR. Spiro Agnew's America; the Vice-President and the politics of suburbia. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1972. $7.95.

_____ and DONALD C. HANSEN. Muskie. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1971. $6.95.

McCLOSKEY, PAUL N., JR. Truth and untruth: political deceit in America. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1972. $2.95.

McGOVERN, GEORGE. The great Coalfield War. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., May 1972. $5.95.

MARSH, ROBERT. Agnew, the unexamined man; a political profile. New York: M. Evans & Co., 1971. $5.95.

MAZLISH, BRUCE. In search of Nixon: a psychohistorical inquiry. New York: Basic Books, April 1972. $6.95.

MUSKIE, EDMUND S. The unfinished journey. New York: Doubleday & Co., May 1972. $6.95.

NAPOLITAN, JOSEPH. The election game--and how to win it. New York: Doubleday & Co., April 1972. $6.95. (Suggestions on how to defeat President Nixon.)

NEVIN, DAVID. Muskie of Maine. New York: Random House, 1972. $6.95.

OLSEN, JACK. The bridge at Chappaquiddick. New York: Ace Publishing Corp., 1970. $1.25.

OSBORNE, JOHN. The Nixon watch. New York: Liveright, 1971. $4.95.

_____. The second year of the Nixon watch. New York: Liveright, 1971. $4.95.

PAULSEN, PAT. How to wage a successful campaign for the Presidency. Los Angeles: Nash Publishing Corp., May 1972. $4.95.

PROCHNAU, WILLIAM W. and RICHARD W. LARSEN. A certain Democrat. Senator Henry W. Jackson; a political biography. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1972. $6.95.

ROTH, PHILIP. Our gang. (Starring Tricky and his friends.) New York: Random House, 1971. $5.95. New York: Bantam Books, May 1972. $1.50. (The controversial best selling novel about the Nixon administration.)

RUST, ZAD. Teddy Bare; the last of the Kennedy clan. Boston: Western Islands, 1971. $7.00. (An extremely critical study of the Massachusetts senator.)

SEELE, GLORIA WALLS. The Pat Nixon story. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1972. $6.95.

SILK, LEONARD. Nixonomics. New York: Pantheon Books, May 1972. $5.95.

SPALDING, HENRY D. The Nixon nobody knows. Middle Village, New York: Jonathan David Publications, Summer 1972. $7.95.

VAN DOREN, RONALD. Charting the candidates '72. New York: Pinnacle Books, 1972. $1.25.

VIDAL, GORE. An evening with Richard Nixon. New York: Random House, 1972. $4.95.

WHALEN, RICHARD. Catch the falling flag. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., May 1972. No price available. (A critical look at Richard Nixon.)

WILLS, GARRY. Nixon Agonistes; the crisis of the self-made man. New York: New American Library, 1971. $1.50.

WITCOVER, JULES. White knight: the rise of Spiro Agnew. New York: Random House, 1972. $10.00.

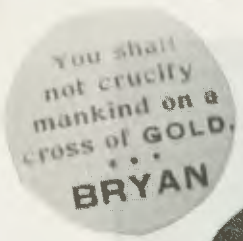
WOODSTONE, ART. Nixon's head. New York: Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, 1972. $6.95.

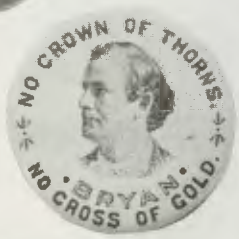
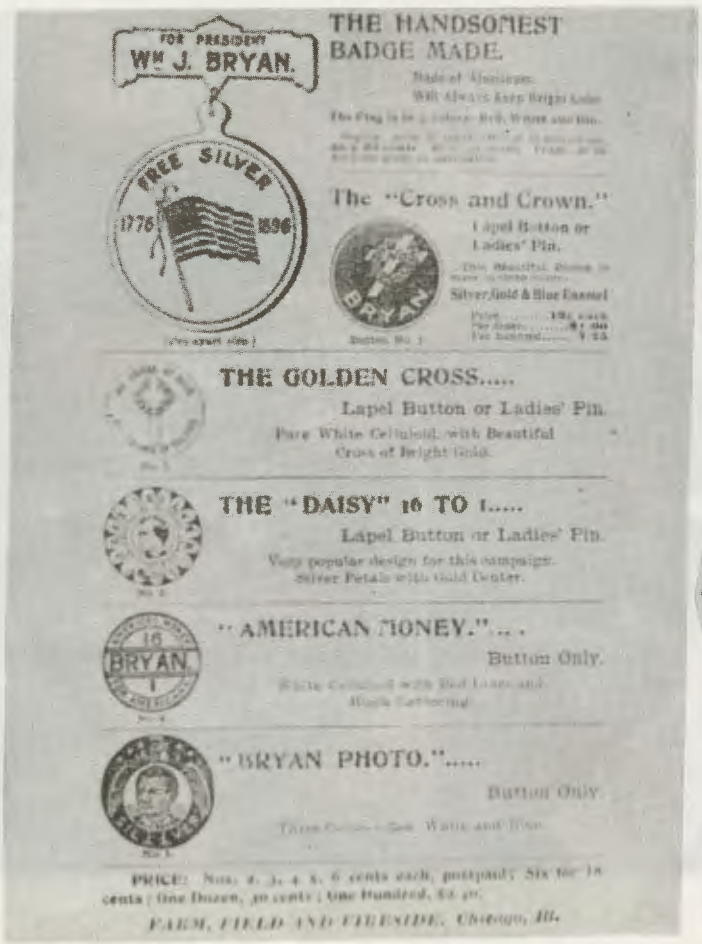
NO CROWN OF THORNS - NO CROSS OF GOLD by Elmer Piercy, APIC #19

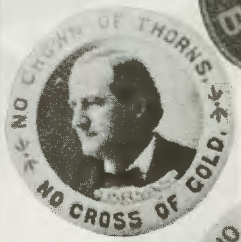
It is always of interest to see the slogans and phrases developed during a political campaign. Many are clever and many are derogatory. Some are a play on words and others a play on names. There has never been a campaign without them and there will never be. Although many have been used since the early 1800's, the ones the writer has especially liked, have been those used during the campaign of 1896. Let us examine one of several the Democratic party used during that time and see how it was developed.

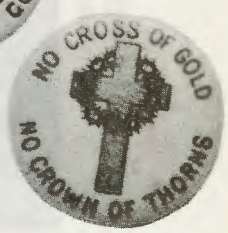
On July 9, 1896, while addressing the Democratic convention in Chicago, William J. Bryan, a hopeful at that moment, closed his address with the following lines, "Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is fought. If they say Bimetallism is good, but that we cannot have it until other nations help us, we reply that, instead of having a gold standard because England has, we will restore bimetallism and then let England have bimetallism because the United States has it. If they dare to come out in the open field and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we will fight them to the utmost. Having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world, supported by the commercial interests, the laboring interests and the toilers everywhere, we will answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them: 'YOU SHALL NOT PRESS DOWN UPON THE BROW OF LABOR THIS CROWN OF THORNS; YOU SHALL NOT CRUCIFY MANKIND UPON A CROSS OF GOLD'." With this speech Bryan won the nomination and the battle of bimetallism was joined. The definition of bimetallism is given as, "the legalized concurrent use of a double metallic standard, as gold and silver, in the coinage or currency of a country, at a fixed ration of value, also the doctrine advocating such use, as opposed to monometallism."

Bryan campaigned on a 16 to 1 ratio of silver to gold and many were the slogans used on banners, tokens, badges, medals, buttons, ribbons and the then new celluloids, all carrying this message to the voters. Fewer were the ones making use of the words from his speech quoting the cross of gold and the crown of thorns, but some very attractive buttons and pins were manufactured and circulated. Pictured here are those the writer has been fortunate in finding during the past fifteen years.









A satarical cartoon, referring to the hundreds of campaign speeches which Bryan was delivering.

An artist's sketch of Bryan delivering his famous 'Cross of Gold' speech in Chicago.

1972 THIRD PARTY NEWS

By Jon D. Curtis

Following is a listing of material available from third parties as of March 31, 1972. Also listed with each party is their last available address that I have been able to find. Perhaps you may have better luck, in some cases, than I have had to date.

National State's Rights Party - P.O. Box 1211,Marietta, Georgia 30060

The NSRP seems to be concentrating on local candidate J.B. Stoner. He is running for U. S. Senator. He was the 1964 NSRP candidate for Vice President. They have issued no buttons. They will send their paper, The Thunderbolt.

Greenback Party - 1522 Northwest 58th St., Seattle, Washington

No answer and letter returned with forwarding address unknown.

Prohibition Party - Box 2635, Denver, Colorado 80201

The Prohibition Party has already selected its 1972 candidates E. Harold Munn for President and Marshall Uncapher for Vice President. They have issued a jugate which was sent with the last Keynoter. Note: The Prohibition Party will be publishing a party history later this year at a very reasonable price. It will be the first published since 1926. Don't miss the opporturnty to pick up this official publication if you are a third party buff. It is fitting that this book will be available this year as it was just 100 years ago that the Prohibition Party first ran national candidates.

Socialist Labor Party - 116 Nassau St., Brooklyn, New York 11201

The SLP National Convention will be held April 8 in Detriot, Michigan. They probably will have buttons again plus pamphlets and copies of the Weekly People available.

Socialist Party - 1182 Broadway, New York, New York 10001

They have not nominated candidates since 1956 when Hoopes and Friedman ran on the national ticket. The SP now advocates working within the Deomcratic Party.

Socialist Workers Party - 14 Charles Lane, New York, New York 10014

The SWP has already nominated 30 year-old Linda Jeness for President and Andrew Pulley for Vice President. He is 20 years old. They have issued both picture buttons of Jeness and Pulley and "Make Your First Vote Count" buttons. The SWP has also issued several pamphlets and copies of The Militant. They have been very active, particularly on the college campuses. If they can overcome the ineligibility laws for President, since their candidates are under the age required in the Constitution, they should easily top their previous vote totals.

America First Party - 12053 South Halstead, Chicago, Illinois

Lar Daly has not responded to my letters.

Theocratic Party - 2504 Arrow Wood Drive, Huntsville, Alabama 35803

The Theocratic Party is supporting President Nixon for re-election. They have issued no buttons.

Universal Party - P.O. Box 516, Berkeley, California 94701

Kirby Hensley has not responded to my letters.

Communist Party - 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York

The Communist Party has nominated long-time General Secretary Gus Hall for President and Jarvis Tyner for Vice President. They have not responded to my letters, but we are checking out the possibility that they have issued a three inch celluloid jugate.

Constitution Party - Box 52061, Huston, Texas

Richard Troxell has not responded to my letters.

National Socialist Party of America - 2519 West 71st St., Chicago, Illinois 60629

Frank Collin is the new party leader. Some printed material and anti-Jewish booklets are available. They expect to be producing new leaflets and posters in the near future. They do not mention an intent to nominate national candidates this year.

Peoples' Coalition Party -

I have not found an address for them. They have nominated Benjamin Spock and Julius Hobson this year.

This sums up what I have been able to find out about the third parties so far. Before you by buttons for third parties, it might be worth it to you to spend eight cents to be sure you are getting official buttons.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES

The SLP at their Detroit Convention n med the team of Louis Fisher,,a Chicago silk spotter in a dry cleaning plant and Genevieve Gunderson, a Minneapolis Fire Department dispatcher, to head their 1972 ticket. Fisher is a 37 year member of the party and Gunderson joined in 1935 at the age of 16.

Back issues of the KEYNOTER will be available at our National Convention in Milwaukee, or may be ordered from: APIC MAILINGS, 6319 THOLOZAN, ST. LOUIS, MO. 63109.

1967 (3 issues only) .....$2.25 post paid.
1968 thur 1971 (full years).....$3.25 per year, post paid.

Included with the years, are the var· us APIC projects and special inserts, such as Candidates on Ballot-1968; John W. Davis Project, Parker Davis Project, etc.....

APIC KEYNOTER INDEX

by Ed Jensen, APIC #905

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